

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PITTSBURG FOUNDRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Iron Trade Review, Oct. 9, 1902. The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Foundrymen's Association was held at the rooms of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, on Monday evening, Oct. 6. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, B. J. Thomas, of the Sterrit-Thomas Foundry Co.; vice president, A. V. Slocum, of the Keystone Car Wheel Co.; treasurer, Philip Mathes, of the Britten-Mathes Co.; secretary, F. H. Zimmers, of the Union Foundry & Machine Co. The executive committee consists of the following members; Wm. Yagle, John McClaren, B. D. Fuller, E. A. Kebler and J. S. McCormick.

Methods of making the meetings of more value to the foundrymen were discussed at length, and it was decided to appoint a program committee whose duty it will be to provide topics for discussion and papers for all the meetings. A committee of five was appointed consisting of A. O. Backert, chairman; A. V. Slocum, S. H. Stupakoff and the president and secretary as ex-officio members. The secretary was also instructed to secure the names of all the heads of departments of the foundries in the Pittsburgh district for the purpose of urging them to attend the monthly meetings regardless of their membership. The foundrymen will be urged to secure the attendance of the heads of their departments and every effort will be made to secure a better representation of the foundrymen at these meetings. After the meeting adjourned, lunch was served.

Nov. 6th. At the regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Foundrymen's Association, held at the rooms of the Engineer's Society of Western Pennsylvania on Monday evening, Nov. 3, the subject under discussion was "Coke". Inasmuch as this product is causing foundrymen much annoyance at the present time the subject was generally discussed by both the foundrymen and coke agents. Interesting papers on the subject were also presented by N. P. Hyndman, of the Washington Coal & Coke Co., and Charles H. Stroh,

of the American Locomotive Works, while S. D. Sleeth, of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co., talked interestingly.

Mr. Sleeth spoke briefly of his experiences with cokes high in sulphur, and said that they had produced castings successfully with coke running as high as 1.65 and 1.71 in sulphur, despite the fact that most foundrymen insist on holding their sulphur down to .65 and .75. He said that his success with this high sulphur coke no doubt was due to the large amount of limestone used in the flux, which took up the greater portion of the objectionable sulphur. He further cited an experience with light coke which is out of the ordinary. It ran as high as 88 in fixed carbon, 10 and 11 in ash and about .85 in sulphur, and did not require as much coke in weight, the bulk being the same, to produce a given amount of castings as the heavier coke. Analyses of coke taken from the bottom, center and top of the ovens, showed very little difference, although it is the general impression among the trade that coke taken from the center is much more desirable than coke taken either from the top or bottom.

The question of 72-hour coke was discussed at length. Mr. Howard Hooker, of Rogers, Brown & Co., stated that it is an absolute necessity, owing to labor conditions, for the coke manufactures to produce this kind of coke over Sunday, and it was suggested that possibly this was considered the best coke on account of the conscientious scruples of the coke workers in refusing to draw the ovens on Sunday, which is the case in the Connelsville region. The discussion waxed warm, and none of the foundrymen present were absolutely certain that they could recognize 72-hour coke although insisting on its delivery for their foundry use. G. P. Maury, of the Metallurgical Laboratory, stated that he attempted to secure a sample of 72-hour coke for the purpose of making an analyses of the same, but found it almost impossible to secure it for the reason that none of the foundrymen in Pittsburg were certain that they had any on hand.

One of the foundrymen stated that a large stove foundry in Detroit is using by-product coke to good advantage, despite its dark appearance and structure. Some of the foundrymen stated that they had attempted to use this coke, but were not successful and had never repeated the experiment. It was stated, however, that there was a possibility that this kind of coke will be used more exten-

sively for foundry work in the future, prejudice now militating against it.

The program committee reported a list of topics that will be discussed throughout the season 1902-1903 as follows.

December—"Facings—Sea Coal, Plumbago, Soap Stone and General Facings." January—"Fan Blowers." February—"Gates and Sprues." March—"Molding Sand." April—"Cores." May—Banquet or smoker. June—Held open.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOUNDRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Iron Trade Review, Oct. 9 1902. The regular monthly meeting of the Foundrymen's Association was held at the Manufacturers' Club, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, the president, Thomas I. Rankin, occupying the chair.

The treasurer, Josiah Thompson, reported a balance in the treasury of \$3,070, and all bills paid.

The Manufacturing Co. of Carlisle, Carlisle, Pa., was elected to membership in the association.

According to the constitution of the association, nominations for officers for the ensuing year were in order, but it was deemed advisable to leave the matter in the hands of a committee, therefore on motion the president appointed S. L. Moore, Josiah Thompson, and George C. Davis as a nominating committee to report at the next meeting, and at this meeting the election also will be held.

The paper of the evening was by J. H. Pepper, editor of the *Brass Founder and Finisher*, Philadelphia, on "A New Kiln and Furnace; and its Possible Adoption in the Annealing of Malleable Castings." The paper was illustrated by lantern slides.

After adjournment the usual lunch was served.

The Iron Age, Nov. 13, 1902. The eleventh annual, being also the one hundred and twenty-second regular, meeting of the Philadelphia Foundrymen's Association, was held at the Manufacturers' Club in that city on Wednesday evening, November 7. The president, Thomas I. Rankin, occupying the chair, called the meeting to order at the usual hour. There was a large and representative attendance.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed

with in the usual manner. The treasurer reported a balance on hand amounting to \$2075.82 with all bills paid.

The Committee on Nominations of Officers of the association for the ensuing year reported as follows: President, Thomas Devlin of Thomas Devlin & Co., Philadelphia; vice-president, James S. Stirling, Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del.; treasurer, Josiah Thompson of J. Thompson & Co., Philadelphia; trustees, D. G. Moore of S. L. Moore & Sons Co., Elizabethport, N. J.; Thomas Enyon of Enyon & Evans Mfg. Company, Philadelphia; Dr. E. E. Brown of E. E. Brown & Co., Philadelphia, R. C. Oliphant, Trenton Malleable Iron Company, Trenton, N. J., and William Hanson, Pennsylvania Iron Works Company, Philadelphia. There being no other nominations, the secretary was ordered by vote of the association to cast a favorable ballot for all the officers, and they were duly elected.

The papers of the evening followed. H. O. Evans read a paper on "The Study of the Cupola," by Arch. M. Loudon, New York (published in the *Journal* of the American Foundrymen's Association, October, 1902), and an abstract from the *Journal* of the American Foundrymen's Association, September, 1902, on the "Discussion of the Melting Ratio in Cupola Practice," was read by James S. Stirling. Considerable discussion followed and various results as to the ratio of iron and fuel in the cupola were mentioned.

D. G. Moore of S. I. Moore & Sons Company said that the question had interested them particularly some time ago and resulted in a careful 60-day test, in which iron and coke were weighed daily, no deductions being made for the scrap or coke remaining after the heat was run. The cupola used was an oval type, 30 x 60 inches. The mixture was two-thirds pig iron and one-third scrap, the total heat 25 tons, and 72-hour foundry coke was used. The result obtained varied as to the temperature of the metal. With good hot iron for machinery castings, 9 to 1 was the average, in some cases 10 to 1 was obtained, and even 11 and 12 to 1. In the last, however, the iron was cold and figures therefore were of no value. In this practice the best results were obtained at an average ratio of about 9 to 1. They prefer the practice of operating two smaller cupolas to one large one, running each hot right up to the end of the heat. In their heats of 25 tons they frequently take four grades of iron from the cupola—soft, hard, chilled and steel mixed

—in which cases more fuel is required owing to the blank or parting charge of coke, and ratio in each case becomes lower.

Mr. Rankin of the Abram Cox Stove Company said that in their foundry, where there was a very large amount of light work, castings one-tenth and one-twelfth inch in thickness, and up to 38 inches square, it was absolutely necessary to have hot iron. They could not obtain a better ratio than 7 or 6.8 to 1 with good coke.

Dr. E. E. Brown said that the question of the ratio of coke and iron had been discussed by them for some time, and he believed they were getting as good results as many others. "Ordinarily truthful men are apt to forget" in discussing these figures at times and it is difficult to reach any definite conclusions; besides the conditions existing so alter the cases that comparisons are worthless.

James S. Stirling, W. H. Ridgway, H. O. Evans, S. G. Flagg, Jr., and T. C. Price, also took part in the discussion, bringing out the question of the number of charging doors best suited for the cupola, their heights and sizes and distances from the charging floor, pressure of the blast, &c. These various points are at considerable variance and subject to the conditions, surroundings and nature of the work to be done in each individual case.

After adjournment the members and their friends proceeded to the roof garden of the club, where the usual luncheon was served.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW ENGLAND FOUNDRY-MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Iron Trade Review, Nov. 13. The November meeting of the New England Foundrymen's Association was appointed for Wednesday, Nov. 12, at 4 p. m., at the Hotel Essex, Boston. The foundrymen of Boston and points within 100 miles of that city make these meetings semi-social in character, the plan being to discuss topics of interests to the members, take dinner together and continue the discussion after dinner. The speaker for this week was E. H. Mumford, of the Tabor Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, and his subject, "The Molding Machine and Its Relation to Foundry Labor." For the December meeting, on Dec. 10, the speaker is James H. L. Coon, State insurance inspector, and the subject for discussion, "Insurance Inspection—Its Importance to the Manufacturer." Wm.

J. Keep is to speak at the meeting on Jan. 14 on "Calculating Foundry Mixtures by Mechanical Analysis." For the February meeting Dr. Richard Moldenke, secretary of the American Foundrymen's Association is the speaker. At other meetings James A. Becket, of Hoosic Falls, N. Y., and J. A. Walker, of the Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., are announced.

In sending out the program of its fall and winter meetings the executive committee of the New England association has mailed a circular to a considerable number of non-members within easy reach of Boston and urged their attendance and their co-operation as members. The New England Foundrymen's Association is in live hands, having for its executive committee the following: John Magee, Magee Furnace Co., Chelsea, Mass.; Theodore Colvin, Colvin Foundry Co., Providence, R. I.; F. B. Farnsworth, McLagon Foundry Co., New Haven, Conn.; Wm. Doherty, Doherty Bros., Lowell, Mass.; Jas. F. Lanigan, Davis Foundry Co., Lawrence, Mass.

